VALPARAISO.

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Commodore Rodgers' Explanation of His Course

His Positive Proposals to the English Admiral to Prevent the Outrage Declined by That Worthy.

The Commodore Agrees to Take Care of the Numancia.

He Says the Monadnock Could Sink the Spanish Iron-Clad in Thirty Minut.

Our Agents Under Orders to Preserve a Strict Neutrality.

Important Movements of the Allied Fleet.

THE PERUVIAN IRON-CLADS AT WORK

Capture of Two Spanish Vessels Off Rio Janeiro by the Huescar and Independencia.

These Formidable Vessels Gone to Meet the Spanish Fleet.

&c. Official Despatch of Commodore Rodgers

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT, \ VALFARAISO, March 31, 1866. arrival in this port with the squadron under my com formed me that he intended to prevent any sudden bom

To this I made no reply; but, having considered the would join him in preventing any sudden bombardment, and that I would also go as much farther as he chose I assured him that the Monadnock could take care of the eta; that from target experiments I had witnessed I was absolutely certain that in not less than thirty seconds, and not more than thirty minutes, the Monadnork herself, entirely unassisted, would leave only the most ancia above wee'er, and that our wooden vessels, English and American, could look out for the

In thus offering to go beyond the letter of my instructions to observe a strict neutrality I acted upon the suppo-sition that neutrality among the nations did not preclude directed efforts to keep the peace among them that a peaceable citizen is not obliged to stand by nother te suffering from the unlawful vio sence of a third person, but may justly interfere with force to prevent an infraction of the laws—a murder, for -so a nation, witnessing the like disturbance but with sincere neutrality might interfere with at least within the law for the protection of neutral per

sons and neutral property.

I considered that Spain had left her colonies under a stringent colonial policy and religious intolerance. In the course of time, encouraged by the more liberal laws of a state of freedom, foreigners had been induced to settle in the country and to embark their capital in com-merce and other industrial pursuits. Towns had sprung up along the coast, railroads had been built and other factures had been introduced, the wealth and intelligence meanwhile remaining with the foreigners. At last Chile had reached the goal in human progress, now Spain, on a point of etiquette rather than from any great political end, as I believe, proposes to burn the and destroy the towns along the sea coast as far as she sees fit. Is it right that she should thus exercise her power of destruc on, unrestrained, along the shores

The mode of warfare which Spain proposes is terrible, but it seems to me such as will provoke private animosity rather than coerce national will, and, therefore, that it is not directed to its legitimate end, and, consequently,

I am aware that action in the premises on our part involves great responsibilities, but I had reached the con-clusion that with England as an ally it was my duty now

frankly added that his commerce was more extensive than ours and more convenient to the coast of Spain; but as he had more to suffer in consequence of a rapture with Spain, he had also more to preserve by interference; that his interests in Chile rose to thousands, while ours

The English Admiral said of first that he would go with wie; for I plainly declared that I would not take a step without him. I said that I had no intention of incoming a cat pase to draw European chestants out of the fire and then have the Power I served laughing at my singed

The English Admiral finally determined to throw the responsibility upon the English Minister, who did not choose to act in the premises. English co-operation having failed, no reparate action on my part was taken, e had been proposed. I have used such measures as I could to bring about an accommodation, but without

This morning at nine o'clock the Spanish Admira opened upon the town with shot and shell, directing his free principally against public buildings and store houses. After a continuous hombardment of two hours and fifty minutes the firing ceased and the Spanish Ad-

Four of the stone buildings connected with the Custom House were entirely destroyed with their contents. Other adjoining buildings used for the same purpose were very much injured. The value of merchandise de stroyed in these was vaguely estimated at some twenty-two mittions of dollars. The Intendencia, or government house, the Bolsa, or Exchange, and the radroad buildings were damaged to a considerable extent. Naturally and inevitably parts of the city which the Spanish Admiral did not intend to injure, received many of bis missiles. Several blocks of private buildings were destroyed by fire, and churches and convenie and hes

Pitals were not exempt from injury.

Pew lives were lest, not more than eight or ton. I enclose herewith copies of the letters addrme by the foreign residents of Valparaiso, representing the interests of nearly all the nationalities of Christenanswer; also copies of the manifesto and letter of the

When I was assured that the English Admiral was determined not to resist a bombardment, I called upon bim and said that as I did not choose to drift into a citthe water I and us purpose to cellids, I should move thy vessels to get out of the Spanish way. This inten-

Thrust by circumstances into a position in which it became necessary to take some purt, I feel a natural anxtoty to know whether the one I took meets with the ap-

In my whole course I have conferred freely with our his advice and assistance. In all I have done or offered to do he has men consulted, and he has fully concurred. If his name has not been mentioned before it was be-

native, and not because I am without a strong sense of

bligation for his co-operation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS, Commodor
Hon. Gidnox Walles, Secretary of the Navy.

Our Rio Janeiro Correspondence. RIO JANBIRO, APRIL 3, 1866.

On the first inst. two iron-clads arrived mysteriously on the first list, two iron-class arrived mysteriously in this port. They were the Monitor Huescar and the Independencia, the first built in Liverpool by Laird & Co., the famous neutrality firm, as witness the Alabama and other pirates, and the second by Samardas, of London. The first has a single turret, mounting two rified Armstrong guns of three hundred pounds. The other than the fourteened formulable Armstrong is not turretted, but has fourteen formidable Armstrongs on the broadside, besides two swivels, two hundred pounders, on deck. These vessels were built for the Peruvian government, against the Spaniards.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES BY THE HURSCAR. The Huescar actually performed a clever exploit two days before coming into Rio Janeiro. This was neither nore nor less than the capture, just off the port, of two Spanish vessels belonging to the Spanish mercantile ma-rine, named the Dorothea and the Pooss. The latter escaped in a squall. Every effort was made by the two vessels to protect each other; but in such a case as this it was of no use, for the Huescar, which was previously under sail, furled everything and was on her victim in a winkling. During the chase, if such it could be called, the Huescar' had the American flag flying at her peak. On coming within speaking distance the American flag was hauled down, the Spanish captain ordered on board the Peruvian, and on the following day the prize was brought into Rio Janeiro by a prize crew as a Peruvian Whether the courts sustain this remains to

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

folk-she Runs the Gauntlet of the is Overtaken by the Eliza Hancox, near Smith's Island-Captain Onley Refuses to Come Back, and Takes on sequent Reports and Rumors-Credit to Captains Blakeman and Landis, &c. OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROR, April 30, 1866. For a few minutes to-day we had semething of the excitement of old war times. The steamer Washington Irving, which has been detained at Norfolk for several days by the United States Marshal, on account of having been libelied, in some way got up steem and left her wharf. There being no steamer then to send in pursuit of her, a telegram was sent here to stop her. The steam tug Geneva, with a detachment of soldiers, started to intercept her, and although she was repeatedly hailed and several volleys fired at her, she paid no attention to either. Rounding Lighthouse Point three shots were fired at her from a fifteen-inch gun on the beach outside fired at her from a fifteen-inch guu on the beach outside the fort. The first passed in front of the bow, the segond fell short and the third passed over her; but unheeding even these salutations the steamer kept on her journey. It so happens that the guns in the water battery are not in readiness to use, or theywould have opened on her. This happened about four o'clock. As I write this, at six P. M., nothing has been heard of the result of the pursuit by the Geneva. Meantime the steamer Favorite, Capitan Rogers, has arrived from Norfolk with the United States Marshal, county Sheriff and other officials on board to take charge of the escaping steamer and her crew should the former be captured.

When the Washington Irving was libelled, two other steamers, the James Guy and the Argo, belonking to the same line, were also libelled. The latter steamers subsequently broke from custody and left for the North, and now it appears the Washington Irving is following suit. These steamers before being libelled had been running on the canal route. They are all owned in New York. There are conflicting stories as to the justice of the libel. As the case stands, unless some other boat joins the Geneva in pursuit the Washington Irving will certainly make good her escape.

Yesterday's venturesome exploits of the steamer Wash ington Irving are still the absorbing topic of talk and commendation. Boldly snapping her lingers at the custodisnship of a United States Marshal, cutting in two the iron chains by which she was confined to the dock at Norfolk steaming down the Elizabeth river with the certain knowledge that she would be pursued, defying a broadside from the United States naval steamer Con-naught, which she must pass, unheeding the repeated volleys of musketry fired at her from the steaming Geneva, and alike unmindful of shells sent screaming after her from a fort gun, she hurried on her way, intent only

neva, and alike unmindful of shells sent screaming after her from a fort gun, she hurried on her way, intent only on one thing—to make good her escape. Had this occurred in ar times it would have been thought a bold earlier of the story, from where I left off yesterday, admits of brief narration. Between the lug beneva and the Washington Irving the race was very unrqual. Arrived at the quarantine ground, about three miles up the bay, appain Young of the Gevena, stated the case to Captain Shotes, of the quarantine scenare I liza Hancot, who received the guard on his vessel and stated after the figuitive stramer. The classe was kept any until ten o'clock in the evening. About the rolled east of smith's Island the Eliza Hancot came up to the Washington Irving. Captain Onley, of the latter steamer, and de should not return, and that he had the right to go away and should go away. Captain Shites said he had no means to compel his going back, and no orders if he had the means. He only asked him to look at the orders upon which the guard was ecling, and then he must judge for himself what to do. "Certainty, I am not only willing to look at the orders upon which the guard want on may beat and let them remain there, provided they have brought along with them plendy to eat." And such was the armagement mas. The guard wont on the state of the limit of the washington Irving she was appacently at a action; possibly resting her engines and men attention of the propel who from present appearant folk Centom House. As the case stands it is rather completed. Assuming that the departure of the teams and the latter that he had his regular clearance papears from the Northologon, it is claimed that the firing upon her from the Genes was liegad, it is claimed that the firing upon her from the story of the teams, the charmen it is most positively asserted that Captain Onley to the consideration of the teamer was illegad, it is claimed that the firing upon her from the fort gun and leady, that the quarantine steamer Eliza Riannox had n

will came out right before this case progresses to be close.

Since writing the above I learn from unquestioned authority that captain Unley, before leaving Norfolk, paid a claim of eleven hundred dollars by the government, and that he landed at Port Norfolk the Beputy United States Marchal. It is said that the shemf of Norfolk had other claims against the steamer, and that the cause of the pursuit of the steamer was to recover the amount of these claims. It is said here, also, that Major General Miles has telegraphed to General Hooker at New York to arrest Captain Onley and the crew of the steamer, and and them here for examination for resisting the guard sent after them. The latest report is that the steamer left her anchorage near Smith's Island this morning, and proceeded to New York.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Disgust of the People on the Pacific Coast at the Passage of the Law-Op-Negro and Chinese Testimony in the

OUR BAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

Saw Passence, April 9, 1466.

The announcement of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the United States Senate over the President's veto was received here with sullen and ominous silence. Not a flag was displayed in all San Francisco yesterday, though the city is usually gay with bunting on Sunday; not a gun has been fired on the whole Pacific coast, nor a though the city is usually say with outling on subsay; not a gun has been fired on the whole Pacific coast, nor a meeting called to rejoice over the subversion of the constitution by a lawless and seaselses majority in Coagress. It is fair to estimate that ninety-nine out of every hundred Union men in the Pacific States are opposed to the action of Congress in this matter, and are heart and soul with the President. I have not heard half a dozen men ell told who expressed themselves as on the side of the radicals, or even offered an applying for the influence associative which has been made upon the rights of every societies after from Canada to Merico and from the admitted to the Pacific. The courts of California will, beyond doubt, refuse to comply with the requirements of the tell Rights foll so far as the admitted of flower and Chrosec bestimony against white men a conserned, at least antil the matter of the constitutionality of the set a suffirmed—if it ever can be—by the supreme Court of the State. The act is the death-blow to the old expanisation of the Cinon prity in the Pacific States, and insures a reconstruction of platfornia, Oregon, Washington and Nevada. Straws show how the wind blows, and the on-borsts of applicance which follow every albudon to President Johnson, in the theaters and other places of amissement nightly, indicate beyond the possibility of missake his oversheiming popularity with the masses.

General Van Valkenburgh, United States Minister to

other paces of armananan nighty, inducate equal to possibility of missais bis overs heiming popularity with the masses.

General Van Valkenburgh, United States Minister to Japan, and Hon. Amon Burlingame, Minister to China, are still here seeing the Blons. They do the Great Yasemite valley and the Geysers this week and nest, and on their return from the autorior will be the rec pients of a magnificent dinner from the Chinese merchants, who intend to make the demonstration far surpas, the famous "Cotrax party Chinese dinner" of last case at. They will hardly get off of the Asiatic coast before May 1.

THE SOUTHERN STATUS.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Sentiments of the People Hardly Satisfactory, but as Good as Could be Reasonably Expected.

They Earnestly Desire Reconstruction and Union.

&c.

The testimony to-day reported by Mr. Washburne, 2f Illinois, from the Committee on Reconstruction, is relative to the States of Florida, Texas and Louisuana mail from New Orleans, in response to interrogatories

Committee, is as follows:-

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GCLF, NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31, 1866. 1
To the Hon. GROGER H. WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Committee for the Investigation of Affairs in Loudslans, Texas and Florida, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR Sir.—Your communication of the 23d ult., re-nesting certain information as to affairs in Louisiana, Dear Sir.—Your communication of the 23d ult, requesting certain information as to affairs in Louisians, Texas and Florida, came duly to hand; but owing to my absence in Florida I have been prevented from responding at an earlier day. In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit herowith my opinions on the subjects therein particularized:—

Q. What are now the feelings of those who took part in the rebellion and sympathized with it towards the general government? A. I believe they accept the situation and have an earnest desire for the restoration of a perfect Chion, but exhibit at the same time an unmistakable desire to glorify rebellion.

Q. What has been the effect of the unstinted exercise of the pardoning power upon such persons? Has it

change in sentiment on account of the elementy of the Executive.

Q. What would be the effect, in your opinion, upon the State organization fidthe people were left without control to act for themselves? A I believe they would quarrel among themselves, and that the sensible and substantial people would regret the absence of the military force.

Q. Are the offices of the State now in the hands of loval or distoyal men?—A. A very large number of the offices of the State are in the hands of returned Confederate soldiers and other active participants in the rebellion; I am unable to say what their actual sentiments are in reference to the general government, but think their outspoken sentiments depend, to some extent, on what is their best policy in order to hold the offices; I have seen those high in authority in a transition state for the same reason.

Q. What are regarded as the chief recommendations for office, and what sort of persons would be elected without any outside influence? A. The inchnation te glorify rebellion gives those who were active participants in it the preference for election by the people or appointment by those in power.

Q. What would be the condition of the loyal men if they were left without any protection by the federal government? A. My impression is that for the present they would feel unsafe, and many of them leave the country.

Q. State your opinion as to the necessity for the con-

they were left without any protection by the federal government? A. My impression is that for the present they would feel unsafe, and many of them leave the country.

Q. State your opinion as to the necessity for the continuance of a military force in your department, and your reasons for this opinion. A I consider it necessary to maintain a military force in my division for the following reasons:—To give security to Northern capital and Union people, and to give an actual and moral support to the freedman until he has time to work out his social status. I also believe its presence necessary to provest quarreline among the Southern people themselves.

Q. What is your opinion as to the necessity and expediency of the Freedmen's Bureau? A. The Freedmen's Bureau gives that security to the freedman which arises from having some one to look after and advocate his interests; a change might be made by appointing an inspector general of freedmen, with the necessary number of assistant inspectos, under charge of the department commander, which would be much more economical but it would be introduced his interests; a change might be made by appointing an inspector general of freedmen, with the necessary number of assistant inspectos, under charge of the department commander, which would be much more economical but it would be impossible to do wish civil asiars.

Q. What would be the condition and fate of the freedmen if left without protection under the exclusive control of the white people there? A. I fear there would be a great deal of trouble; a large number of the people would not in good faith towards them, but there would be many who would not, and a war of races, to some extent, would probably be the consequence.

Q. State faily your opinion as to the capacity of the colored people. What do they know, and to what extent can they exercise the rights of freemen? Are they willing or unwilling to work without physical compulsion, with kind treatment and fair wages, and state what, in your judgment, is the best course

satisfactory; the people of Louisiana are poor, and to the best of my knowledge heavy mortages exist upon, perhaps, the majority of the plantations in the State for debts contracted before the war, in many instances the plantations will fall into the bands of Northern people, who, from present appearances, will at no very distant period control Louisiana even in sentiment; having this prospect before them, it is not surprising that a sprin of bitterness and distent should exist; I believe that a majority of the people are not opposed to the general government, and in fact carneally desire to be restored to a perfect union with the other States; atill sufficient time has not of elapsed to class the recollection of their having been reduced from affinence to limited means, the charm of being conquered, and to submerge the idea of justifying received and its consequences prevail to so great as extent that I consider the retention of the mittary in Louisiana for some time as necessary to the security of enligants, freeducen and capital the very fair, and a real desire is manifested to be restored to a perfect Union; Taxas has increased in wealth by the rebellion; among the best people there is a very good feeling toward the government; there is a class of lavies people there, however, stored to a perfect Union; Texas has increased in wealth by the rebellion; among the best people there is a very good feeling toward the government; there is a class of lawless people there, however, which this sentiment does not control, and which cannot be controlled eat by the military; the sentiment in this State will not change from the influence of Northern emigration and Northern capital, as in the State of Londana; it is essential that the military in considerable force, be maintained in the Department of Texas.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Major General Commanding.

The Henderson Trial at Nashville. NABIFULLE, May 1, 1898.

with frauds against the government. of May, 1864, made a proposition to him (witness) to Bernish the government about three thousand mules, which he rejected, chiedy because it would have given the accused the control of the market, on June 1, 1864, he received a latter from Henderson

was returned to the acquised with his endorsement. The counsel for the defendant staged that if such a letter was ever written it was to show that the mules in question were not intended for the rabels or any other temporary for the rabels or any other

question were not intended for the rabels or any other improper purpose.

Colonel Irvin stated that Renderson furnished fifteen hundred and swenty eight mules in July, 1864; that stampeds were of frequent occurrence; that the loss by them was very considerable to the government, and that Bruner had charge of picking up the strayed unites.

Raphing to a question, the witness said that the voucher books would show that vouchers were given to parties for nules who never put in a mule—given to those who had brought receipts from parties who put nules in. This system was adopted to break up the large contractors, so that they could not monopolize the market, and to that he (witness) could get control it bifused. The books show that the secuend farnished the government one thousand and three mules between June II and July 3, 1864, and that the zemest put in other mules besides the one thousand that were agreed upon.

M. McKay Hoge sworn—His duties were to superin-

greed upon.

Mr. McKay Hoge sworn—His duties were to superin-end the sales and to keep an account of the mules Mr. McKay Hoge sworn—His duties were to coperintend the sales and to keep an account of the males received from the contractors; there was an agreement between him centiness) and the accused for defracting the government. Henderson stways insisted on witness giving receipts for a larger number of mules than were put in by him. No positive agreement wese come to as to what diverson of the money should be made. Henderson generally gave shim (witness) half of vinas was made. The agreement between the accused and winness to defrared the government commenced in 1993. On one occasion witness received from the accused \$1,000. He gave the accused in August. 1864. a fectitions received from the accused gave witness the \$1,000. Other fraudelint transactions occurred in July, which were done by changing the size of the nules contracted for an entering on the books more mules than accused received.

The court here adjuncted until to markets. .The court here adjourned until to morrow.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Proposed Widening of Ann and Fulton Streets-Rescluding of the Resolu tion in Favor of the Improvement.

Pursuant to a call for a special meeting the Board Aldermen were in session yesterday afternoon, at or o'clock, President Brice occupying the chair.

Board took a recess until two o'clock, when a message reconsideration of the action relative to the widening of subject was handed in by the Committee on Streets, wh

accordance with the red lines and diction on the map her americal, made by Edward Bayle. Giv. Successor. December 12, 1995, and which forms part of the insulation, and stress when so opened and extended, to be known and designed as New Brandway, be and to be known and designed and repealed.

BENNARD REHLLY, CLASS OF STATES OF THE STATES OF THE STATES OF THE STATES OF THE STATES.

On motion the report was adopted, disadocument being at once sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrent of After some unimportant discussion infatire to a claim set forth by Mrs. Mary Ann Maderson, a properly source who demands an indemnity of \$500 for a loss alreged to have been caused by the widening of Worth street, an adjournment was laid to Monday next.

Board of Connettmen.

The Board met in special session yesterday afternoon,

On motion, Councilmen Reenan, Italay, Roberts, Kan five to act as a joint committee and to operate with the elect of the Board of Aldermen in making artenaments for the celetration of the coming Footh of July. On motion, the action at the Board of Aldermen resinding the resolution direct up the widening of Ann and Fulian attents, was concurred in.

Subsequent to which proceeding the Board, adjourned.

This lady made her second public appearance in concert last night at Irving Hall. We have not heard this season, among the many excellent artists that tang in the various concerts, a contralte voice so rich and thrilling in tone, so powerful and organ like in volume, and so well trained in expression and feeling as Miss Ster-ling's last night. Her debut (for her first appearance was before a very small and ence and in a very small hall) was a success. She sang "AA min figlio," from the Prophet, admirably, and one of Goldbeck's best congs, "The Rainy Day," in a style that would make this competer's vocal pieces popular if they possessed inherent merit enough of themselves. In the charming trio, Lumbs order," from Semiramide, and the dust from Il Gioramente, her votce was the nearest approach to Malibran we have ever heard. The most successful artists that have appeared this sesson are American contraitor, and Miss Sterling may deservedly rank first of them. Such a voice heard in grope would add more laurely to the musical fame of America, already established by Patti and other vocattets. Senorita Poch sang much better in the dust and trio than in the Bolero from the Sicilian Vespers. The which it by no means deserved. Signors Mazzoleni and Centemert were unexceptionable. Mr. Richard Hofman played a fantaria on themes from Maritane and two of his own compositions in his own peculiarly brilliant anclassical givie. The exquests maindies of the lamented wanter found a string interpreter a lam, was a payers them with rare delivery and feeling. The convest was ariended by one of the hourst addended wher toolgeby gated inside Irving Hall. Most sterling was presented during the evening with a loss decime was become made and older, accompanied with a compalmentary address. We trust that she will appear more Insquently now in public and thereby propage because for the high position in muse; to which her words entitles her.

will give two performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music next week, under the direction of Mr. C. W. Tayleure. Ship will appear on Monday evening next in Th is announced that she will be ably supported by a dra-matic company selected from the best of the many able artists daily flocking into New York from the provinces.

ST. DOMINGO.

Revolutionary Movements Growing Out of the Late Outbreak.

The Towns of San Cristobal, Bant and San Jose de Ocoa Surprised by the Insurrectionists.

Military Measures and Success of the Government.

A NEW CUSTOMS DECREE.

Our Havana Correspondence. HAVANA, April 28, 1866.

By the steamer Maisi, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have news from St. Domingo to the 14th inst., a synopole of which is subjoined:— The Monitor of the 24th of March states that a revolu-

onary movement, which occurred lately on the South frontier, was generally disapproved of by the people, a come forward to suppress it at the first call of the gov the line, just when the necessary measures were being taken to face the difficulties, some outlaws had the hardihood to surprise the towns of San Cristobal, Bant occupied at their ordinary labors. All at once the cry of revolt was heard among them, to no resistance could be made for the moment. The rebels had it all their own way, as far as from Jaina to the confines of Ocoa. The object was to do the same mischief in the vicinity of Azoa, and in the belief that they would find the inhabitants ceeded in reaching Charcas, and there they halted. But the authorities of Azus, who soon observed their movements, quickly sent some troops garrisoned there to While these proceedings were being carried forward

ganized body of the citizens of Maniel and succeeded, gained body of the circum order among the inhabitants of San Jose de Ocoa. At the same time Colonel Manuel Roman did the same thing at Sani. This iscumed to be, and no doubt it was, unknown to the rebels, as the same left axis with the intention of giving fight to the gov-

ernment forces.

On their way the rebels ascertained what had occurred at han and Maniet, and fanked these places. Those of their party who had been pressed into the movement now deserted — 3g numbers. The commanding of facers finding themselves in a predicament—unsupported dimusished in strength—continued on, severtheless, hopping to receive reinforcements in the vicinity of san Cristobal. They were again doomed to reverse, as, at the same time that traoquility was established in San Jose de Osoa and Bani, the proper authorities sent a column, under the command of General Automio Guzman, to San Cristobal.

valley dolly express their ancient to have transpositely once more restored, and to gold the object many of their bace temporarily entered the service of the government and thereby added considerably to the army e strength. There affords will contribute greatly to the early restoration of place.

Congress had decread, under date of the 14th of April, this from and afford that day the order of the 14th of April, this from and afford the follows—It was be applicable to importers of all incretandors to pay the dates in gold, after our free our mater, provided that when in the inter-correctly the corrent value of the gold once at the rime of payment be adopted in actionness thereof. On the 14th the fulled States atcaper Manyalle had arrived, and on the following day her commander accompanied by his officers, General charactar and Colonel Valence, made a visit to Provident flants. As conting to the Theory. Sections important matters were treated appealables.

aympathics.
The confessation and Senor Februar Delemants, who
had been captered by the general shortly after they left
the capital for San Cristation, on the 18th oil , had re-

The American Medical Association,

morning at Concordia Halk. Dr. C. Wistor, the Treasurer. reported that the bankruptcy of the association was

due to the fact that its members will not purchase the volume of transactions, not regarding it worth the cost. From six hundred members addressed by circular but half that number layer responded. The publisher haz arised the gotting up of the volume, and has thereby suffered a lost of \$404.50. One delegate was selected from each state represented to nominate the officers of the convention and till the standing commutatess.

The special order of the day was the address of Dr. Reuwa sequard, on the treatment of nervous diseases. The address was of considerable length, and discussed the method of treatment to be adopted to the case of all nervous affiction.

Upon motion of Dr. Raphael, of New York, the thanks of the Association were returned to Dr. Sequent, and a copy of his lecture was requested for publication.

Dr. Elizot, of New York, reported from the Committee on Price Essays. due to the fact that its members will not purchase the

Dr. Patten recommended that the reports and dorn

Dr. Patten, after some discussion, with free his amend-ment, and the original section was correct. The Court Circle in Paris hes Recog-nized the supertority of PHALIS a solve Extract of the "MGBIT BLOOMING CERRICAL size all the performer manufactured to that regular of Factoric compare, and by the cont stemmer a combine of each of the forwarded for the use of the Emprove and the Prince Imperial.

But Yesterday, As It Were, a Vigorous men, and now broken down, describeted, exhaushed is the falls of engineer. He of good cheer, noticered at 0.0272 EMF and restore, reanifester, principles or a 0.0272 EMF and restore, real-factor, post find to with the principle of a none lakes of the fall of the property of the restoration of the property of the prop

A .- Dailey's Galvanie Horse Halve Cures for soretains of Galls, Berachin, Swellings, Packs, Cote, Syrains and Broken. Every based owner whould have it, bind by all fraggiote and at the depot, 49 Cetar street. Fifty reach a No.

At Lord's Cleaning and Dyeing Edinb-opens to broom sired, somer of Brudway, and 20 can speck, latter and gentlement gardeness are desired a manuscript present in America.

NEWS FROM CL

The Importation of Negross eral-The Markets, &c.

The steamship Eagle, Captain Lawrence, from Havan. 29th uit , arrived at this port last evening. OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, April 28, 1866 I am informed through an impartial source that a cargo of some "sacos de carbon" negroca, as we say here, have just been landed on the south side of the island, and that they were so dexterously removed to a cattle farm between Batabano and Guines, that neither the ruthorities nor anybody else seem to know anything about it. I do not even think that her Britannic Majesty's

epresentative on this island has any knowledge of it.
The Freuch ship Ville de St. Lo sailed from Whampoo with cooffee on the 24th of January, and had arrived as faigon, in consequence of a mutiny among the Chinese

private company has been formed for the importation of cool as by Senors Morales, Loudsillo and Pedrosa. Flearn that the Capain General will probably stay in the Isle of Pines until his accessor arrives. He is said to have tendered his flast resignation. I observe from the Madrid papers that General Lersundi was not disposed to accept of the post unless he were appointed by the malgrade party.

The last mail from Spain brought an order to the ener-that the Cuban commissaners are not to have any vote or voice in the deliberations of the Madrid government for the purpose of arriving at the special laws to be adopted for the administration of this island. It appears that they will only have to answer in writing whatever questions the government may please to put to them. It is further said that the Captain General is to appoint

commissioners. You may magine the feeling which this new may produce of true. It is rumored that they will not submit to these requisitions, as they do not wall to eit such a figure. The Cubans want fair play, and the concessions which they expect to obtain in a lawful manner I do not believe will be denied to them. Under any circumstances, they will hence foreward openly insist upon the abellition of slavery in some shape or other. Such in, I find, the more general sentiment.

A merchant of Cleafueges, Senor Tomas Terry, a native of Venezuela, who was lately elected for that particulation, has subscribed five thousand dollars towards conducting the war in the Pacific.

A duel is said to have taken place on Tuesday last between a young Cuban and a capiani of artillery, in which the latter is reported to have been killed and the former to have saided for the United States.

The stock of sugar is exceedingly large, about 400,000 toxes, between this and Matanzas. There have been a sarge number of purchases made, particularly for the Spanish market, on the base of 73 ft. a Sr. for No. 12.

For vessels to load at the outports, to the United States, employment is easily found at about the previous rate, say \$21.88 per box and \$8.50 a \$9 per lable sugar. For Europe the demand is not active, but shipmasters are firm at less Saturday's quotations.

Exchange, instead of receding, as many expected, has taken another upward start. Currency bills on New York at sixty days are held at 14 per cent discount. Short gold drafts command only 6 per cent premium. Sterling has sold pretty freely at 161; a 17 per cent premium, and frances are firm at 15; a 4 per cent premium. The United States screw corrects Swatars arrived at St. Jago de Cuba on the 20th hast, from Curena and Port au Primee, and left the same day for Kingston, Jamine.

Though having been in use only for a short time, a CALPE'S GREAT RIFEUMATIC REMEDY has gain world wide reputation, and is recommended by the declars in New York as the only sare cure for Rheumat

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the order in the city. Ossilmen call and infract them.
HICKAW BROW, 22 Largeste place and 38 Porth areas.

Children's Carriages and Baby Tenders.

e of Brown a Bornelini Cracker, by scatteing the first-ted and inflamed are observe extending from the note to a times. For Coughs and Toront Discuss the Treshe

Fire and Bargiar Proof Safre, Vaulte;

Dr. J. R. Sewton, Practical Physician

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hadden', Missen', Children's .- White, 303 and street has as elegant assertment of fancy Hats. Also explements if the sand cape.

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